

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BUREAU POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY
DR. T. D. JONES.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday Evening, the 30th inst., at the Central Masonic Hall at 7 o'clock. A punctual and full attendance is desired, and the friends of the cause from Georgetown and Alexandria are especially invited to be present.

By order,
T. D. JONES,
Recording Secretary.

We rejoice at the efforts which are now being made in New York to obtain from the Legislature the passage of a Registry Law. This is common ground on which both of the great parties which now strive for the mastery in this country, may and will cordially unite. We are bound to believe both of them honest in their avowed object, the general welfare of our whole country, and that they honestly differ about the manner and means by which this may best be effected. But let them differ ever so widely, if their true aim be the honor, prosperity, and happiness of the people, and the whole people, surely they must agree that one of the most effectual and necessary means to produce that end must be to purify the fountain of all law—the ballot-box—from the spurious votes with which it has heretofore too often been polluted. It seems to us, that no man, native or foreigner, who really has a respect and regard for the safety and purity of the institutions under the benign and wholesome influence of which he lives and prospers, can find any objection to such a law. It as necessarily follows in the footprints of naturalization laws, as effect follows cause. If it be necessary to restrain and regulate the admission of the citizens of another State to adoption here, it must be necessary to see that such and such only as are thus admitted, shall participate in the framing of the laws by which we are to be governed. Else why not throw open the doors at once, and invite all comers to enter in, and, without question, take the place of the master of the feast? This is one point of view. But as this relates only to that already large, and still increasing portion of our population, the alien, against whom we would especially guard, we give it the first rank in our view of the matter. We speak by the book, and cautiously, and deliberately, when we say that we have good reason to believe that more than two thousand votes of aliens were received in the city of New York alone, during the last election. We are perfectly aware that many of these presented their credentials, and evidence, to satisfy the judges that they were duly naturalized; but we know too well how many such are obtained, to put much faith in them. We do not mean to point the finger at either of our political parties. Both are to be blamed in this respect. And when was it otherwise?—when was a country distracted by party feuds, that frauds, and corruption, and perjury, did not even riot and luxuriate in the shambles where patriotism, and intelligence, and virtue, were sacrificed? We state the fact as we believe it; and in that election alone, if we had no other argument to offer, we could find two thousand arguments, which no man can refute or answer. We know that even a Registry Law may be avoided, at least to a certain extent. And so may forts be blown up, and armies destroyed, and navies sunk, and the revenues of a country embezzled, and carried off. But is that any reason why we should not multiply the guards with which we would fence round this strong hold of our liberties? We know that individual wrong may result from it; but we know that it can easily be redressed, if the party chooses to bestir himself, and vindicate his rights, instead of supinely waiting till the period has passed, and he may then have to delay for another season. But we know that scarcely any great public good can be effected without some individual injury, more the consequence of individual negligence than of the law which effects it. But is that a sufficient reason for letting a whole community suffer injury and violence? We know not precisely the detail or even the general scope of the proposed law, but we hail its title—a Registry Law. It is one of the bulwarks of Republicanism—one of the safe-guards of regulated liberty—one of the strong-holds against mobocracy. We go for the Democratic principle as recognized in our Constitution—for the legitimate exercise of the supreme power of the State by the supreme moral and physical power of the State. But we tie that supreme power in invincible bonds when we throw over it the Constitution; we place before it a barrier which it shall neither break down nor overlap, nor turn aside from. That Constitution, and the Constitution of every State in this Confederacy, inhibits every man from voting who is not a citizen of the State in which he would exercise that great prerogative of a freeman. But in times of great excitement, when party feeling usurps the place of patriotism, and country is lost sight of in the struggle for power, who does not know, and who has not seen, that every means will be resorted to to insure success, and the constitutional restraints set at naught. It is to fortify these, to keep the legitimate action of this supreme power within its conventional limits, that we would create new, or more detailed and more specific restraints. We would have every man who claims a vote registered, enrolled on the list of freemen; so that no man should call in question his right, and that no man should

we st that right from him; so that no interloper, like a thief in the night, or a spy in the camp, should steal from us our exclusive and peculiar privileges, or betray us by mingling with us, and falsely personating one of us.

It is an old saying, founded in justice and propriety, that "charity begins at home."

In the inserted article, from the National Intelligencer, touching a Senatorial proceeding, a law of Congress is referred to, by which the principle of this adage is reversed. That law, the offspring of spurious sympathy towards the exiled Poles, is, we think, as impolitic as it is unjust. Let it be known abroad, that to excite our commiseration, is to secure to its objects liberal donations of choice land; and when should we cease to be importuned with the pitiable plea of, *poor exiles?*

It is a lure to the worst classes of foreign communities to come among us; it is, in effect, an incentive to avarice, and a reward to indolence; just as the pre-emption laws contain within themselves the principle of self-destruction, by conferring a benefit upon their violator. So much for the policy.

There are in some sections of our native State, Md., a number of laborious, honest farmers, equal to, if not greater than, the Polish exiles, who, no doubt, would be very glad to *exile* themselves to the West, for the same or similar advantages; nor would they, as it appears these foreigners have done, verify the proverb that "proffered favors smell unsavoury." These have not declined to accept the boon—thereby showing that they could do without it, and that it was little needed and less deserved.

But why should our Government extend its kind and paternal care, its special charities and benevolence, to aliens, in preference to those perhaps more needy, and certainly more deserving, who have helped to make the country what it is, even born upon the soil, and whose claims therefore are innate? The same reason probably, certainly no better one, that David had for taking more delight in, and being more generous to, his prodigal spendthrift son, than he manifested to him who had served him faithfully and ministered consolation to him in his troubles—partiality.

We hope Congress will never hereafter be left to act in a similar case from the momentary impulses of their generous hearts, unrestrained by the popular will, or by policy.

These exiles, to a man, as far as we have seen, possess at least physical ability; and on the day of their arrival here in good health, they were on equal footing with thousands of our countrymen who commence the world at the age of puberty without a cent, without a trade, without experience, and under all these disadvantages, make a living. Let all of our own people receive attention who might justly claim it, on the ground of disability, physical and mental, first; and then we can have some excuse for appropriating our surplusage to ungrateful foreigners.

As the case of the Scotch paupers is of so recent a date, and of a character so well calculated to prove to the satisfaction and full conviction of any person not wilfully blind, the operation of a general system established and carried on in foreign Countries, designed to purge and unburthen them from their worthless and degraded population, we think it cannot be too well impressed on the public mind.

We therefore present to our readers another version of this case from the *Sunday Morning News*.

This paper has entered more into the minutiae, than the N. Y. Express, from which we quoted in our last; in doing so therefore we are only fulfilling the avowed intention of our paper to present this subject to the public, in every possible view and in all its bearings, in so far as the U. States are concerned; and we think it will be readily admitted by every man whose opinions are not warped by the most unaccountable obliquity, or the actual want of sense, that, so far as this system is to be judged of by us and acted on in view of its baneful consequences to our country, it is high time that something was done, if not to rid us from a corroding ulcer of the body politic at least to vindicate us from an egregious insult, which if longer submitted to will stamp us with stupidity, as well as weakness. We honestly believe and declare that we see or think we see just ground for the imputation, that our politicians are too great an extent, timeserving office seekers and office holders, and ready therefore to throw any rubbish into their scale that will give it preponderance; hence it may be said that we as a people if not overawed by, are under the influence of an alien population.

The Fardounians and Corkonians recently had a tremendous pickaxe, hoe and shovel fight on the canal near Chicago, Ill. It all arose from a frolic at a funeral.—*Picayune*.

These Fardounians and Corkonians are two factions in Ireland and their subjects do not leave behind their factious spirit when they emigrate here, but cherish it continually, and on various occasions where the two are brought into conflict, as on the public works, it leads to black eyes, bloody noses, broken heads and often death. We have heard them speak of each other in terms of the bitterest reproach and deadly hatred.

These are desirable ingredients, components of our democracy and well calculated to promote the peace and dignity of the republic.

Mr. Webster, of Mass., is re-elected Senator of the United States for six years from the 3d March next, when his present term expires, by 200 votes over Mr. Hallett: the former getting 384 votes, the latter 164 out of 528 votes; on joint ballot.

AN UNPRINCIPLED SCOUNDREL.

The heartless villain, Dr. J. W. Heret, whom we published some time ago for his base conduct with several females, together with a letter from one of them, we perceive has got nearly to the end of his short but infamous career. It appears that, in one year, he had married and abandoned successively three respectable ladies.

He was of Vermont, where he left his first wife, went to Lockport, New York, commenced practice, and married another; carried her with him to Utica as his cousin, got accommodations in the family of Judge Dygert, sent her to school, and again entered into practice; he then eloped with a niece of the Judge, where he left his second wife, to Middlebury, Ohio, and married her. Here he became suspected, and leaving his third wife behind, fled to Buffalo, where justice awaiting his arrival, presented him with a pair of iron wristbands and procured him a residence, rent free, in Oneida jail. His next appearance to the public ought to be in a hempen necktie, as the appropriate *finale* of such a reckless and cruel destroyer of the peace and happiness of others.

Rothschilds' delinquent clerk, on absconding with his employers' cash, left behind him a note which seems to us a model of cool conciseness. It ran as follows:

"Dear mother—I shall never see you again. I am gone to America."

"Your affectionate son,
SAMUEL J. GREEN."
[*Tenn. W. Review.*]

"To America!"—This is the grand depot of degraded humanity from over the waters—the regular refuge of foreign rogues and rascals. For every thing brought to our country we are willing to pay, except for importations of the abovenamed material. And while for such we would pay nothing in the form of money, their cost in the end will be woful, nothing less than our free institutions; or as much more blood to preserve, as it cost to obtain them. If an *iota* of value attached to each emigrant, transported pauper, and banished convict to our shores, our obligations would be almost infinite and irredeemable. Great Britain can now, however, claim a very large *set* for two items—Swartwout and Price; we will give her credit for them two, who may be styled, in the strict sense of the term, "rogues in ruffles."

It appears that there was a mistake in the account lately given, and noticed by us in another place, of the terms of the charters of some of the banks of New York under the new banking law of that State: and that the longest is two hundred years, which somewhat diminishes our surprise. But when it comes to chartering these institutions for the duration of four thousand and fifty years, as was said to be the case of the Buffalo Bank, we may soon expect to see issued the legislative edict *esto perpetua*.

A committee of nine, of the House of Representatives, to investigate the case of the defalcation of the late Collector of the Customs in New York, has, after a protracted and angry debate, been at last raised; it is said to consist of four Whigs, three Administrationists, and two Conservatives. Mr. Fendall was appointed Clerk, and our worthy brother editor, Col. W. O. Niles, Printer. The Committee proceeded immediately to New York in the discharge of its duties.

We are greatly surprised that proposals to investigate the officers of the Government should meet with opposition from any one, or from any quarter. Whatever the party, or whoever the men may be administering the Government, we would always and in all cases go for the fullest, the freest, and the fairest examination and exposition of the people's concerns in the hands of their trustees, by their immediate agents, the members of the House of Representatives. Any attempt to evade or avoid scrutiny, ought to excite instant suspicion, and urge the people the more zealously to demand investigation. A more important right does not belong to the people. It is as necessary to the maintenance of republican liberty, as the limbs are to the support of the body.

The Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

"Holland was preparing to march troops to the Belgian frontier. Belgium also was in a war attitude. The Sardinian Government, it is reported, is about to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. A Charge d'Affaires from Sardinia reached here yesterday, in the packet ship from Havre."

Southern exchanges have decidedly improved within the past week, to which the resumption of specie payments has contributed. On New Orleans the discount is but *half per cent.*—a mere *bagatelle*—and on Mobile but $\frac{1}{4}$.

Immense sums of money are accumulating in the hands of Jesse Hoyt, the Collector of this port. The public stores are crowded with goods, and the custom-house officers have as much as they can attend to. Mr. Hoyt stands well in this community; but not a whit better than did Messrs. Swartwout and Price.

From Albany, I learn that the Senate will agree to disagree, so as to prevent the re-election of Mr. Tallmadge to the United States Senate. The Senate will scatter its votes so as to give no candidate a nomination, and thus prevent a joint ballot on the day named by law. The thing is settled.

From Canada, we learn that Sir John Colborne was to be installed on Wednesday as Governor of British North America. Five prisoners in Montreal were (yesterday) to be executed. Three divisions of the 11th regiment had reached Quebec from New Brunswick. The Quebec Gazette condemns *in toto* the reported proposition to the Northeastern boundary.

The same writer further says:
Only 16 banks have yet got under sail, with \$1,170,000 of State stocks, and \$422,900 in bonds and mortgages.

I hope the venerable editor [meaning Mr.

Ritchie, we suppose,] will use these facts, especially that of the duration of the charter of the U. S. Bank to frighten the People of Virginia to death. It is the opinion of sound, legal men here—the general opinion, I believe—that these charters are irrevocable.

These banks have already called for \$2,493,000 in bills. The stocks pledged are the State stocks of almost all the States. One bank is for \$25,000 on New York State stock, which is divided up into small bills.

The money market here is not very abundant. Stocks are depressed. The general opinion continues to be that money will be plenty as soon as the new banks get well under way."

It will be plenty in the same way it was a year ago, by the redundancy of Bank issues. Oyster shells too will be plenty; and if the plenty shall consist in paper currency not sustained by a proper specie basis, the oyster shells will be about as valuable as such paper, and we shall again see just such another *upset* in the monetary concerns of the country as it has been our lot twice to witness, and to suffer from, in about twenty years.

If our correspondent, "An Interested Citizen," had given his real name, we would have published his communication. Although the article has rather too much of a party complexion, we will yet do so, if he will make known his name in time for our next; because we, too, are interested in the subject about which he writes.

The House of Representatives of Virginia has fixed on the 9th of February to choose a United States Senator, whose term will commence 4th March next, when that for which Mr. Rives was elected will expire.

HAND OVER THOSE BETS.—A Mrs. Moore, of Hanover, Pa., by an advertisement, warns persons who hold money staked by her husband (who has since died,) upon the late election, to return it to her to defray the expenses attending the illness and burial of her deceased husband.

One of the evil consequences of betting on elections, as we personally know, is that the looser claims of his party indemnity for his losses by an appointment to office. When his money is staked he will use any means to bribe voters.

His desire to win, is represented as party zeal for which he claims a reward: hence the demoralizing effect is incalculable and ought to be reprobated by all good men and restrained if possible by penal laws.

We have received several numbers of a handsome, spirited little sheet, lately started in New York, named "*Sunday Packet*." Our acquaintance with it is too short to make up an opinion as to its merit; but it gives the news in prose and verse: contains poetry, wit, and humor, showing a varied talent in its conductor. The two following articles are taken from its columns:

The Priest's Holiday.—A Roman Catholic curate, to free himself from the labor of Confession of Lent, gave notice that on Monday, he should confess the *larks*; on Tuesday, the *misers*; on Wednesday, the *slanders*; on Thursday, the *thieves*; on Friday, the *libertines*; and on Saturday, the *bad women*. His scheme succeeded—none attended.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—The British Minister to Mexico, Mr. Packenham, sailed from England on the 26th ult. and he is said to be the bearer of instructions with reference to the disputes between France and Mexico, and to be invested with requisite powers to mediate between the two parties. The British Government had further instructed Sir Charles Paget to proceed with a naval force from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the coast of Mexico, to render any protection to British interests that circumstances might require. This force was seen on the 7th instant in the Gulf, steering for Vera Cruz.—*Raleigh N. C. Star*.

We hope Congress will not force upon the Poles the unappreciated grant, nor gain give to others what belongs to us as a nation, without the sanction of the people's expressed will.

Grants to Polish Exiles.—In the Senate of the United States, a few days ago, Mr. Young, of Illinois, made the following exposition respecting the grants of land-rights to Polish Exiles, made by the act of Congress passed in 1834:

"Mr. Young said that, some days since, the Senate, at its motion, had adopted a resolution of inquiry, whether the conditions on which certain grants of land in Illinois were made to Polish exiles had been complied with, and a response had been given by the Department, which was printed, and was now lying on our tables. It seemed from this document that a selection had been made by the agent of the exiles, but it had not been confirmed by the Department. They were allowed, by the terms of the grant, to select thirty-six sections from three contiguous townships, upon condition that they would go upon the lands and occupy them for ten consecutive years, at the end of which time they were to receive patents upon the payment of \$1 25 per acre, the minimum price of the Government. That four years and upwards of the time limited had gone by, and that there was not, according to the information he had received, a single Polish exile in that part of the country. He further remarked that the agent of these exiles had so located their claim as to include 18 miles on each side of Rock river, embracing the finest portion of the country, and, in many instances, interfering with the improvements of the settlers, who would be greatly prejudiced by a confirmation of the selections of land as made by the agent. That another difficulty had occurred by the location of several floating Indian reservations on a part of these same lands, which, having been approved by the President, further legislation had become necessary to enable all the parties concerned to understand their respective rights under the circumstances alluded to. That, in his judgment, whatever right these exiles may have had to an exclusive occupancy of these lands, under the act of Congress passed for their benefit in 1834, that that right had become forfeited by reason of their failure to comply with the conditions of the act, in not occupying the lands as is required. He concluded by moving a reference of the report to the Committee on Public lands, which was agreed to."

FATAL WRECK OF A SPANISH SHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

Melancholy Shipwreck and Loss of Life.—The Spanish barque Argonauta, Captain Avila, bound to Havana, from Santander, went ashore on Gingerbread Key, on the morning of Tuesday, the 1st instant, at 8 o'clock. The captain, mate, crew, and seven passengers, (in all, twenty-four souls,) took to the boats, and reached Cat Key in safety, leaving forty-seven passengers on board, all of whom perished. The Arab, Capt. G. Chase, brought to the city, this morning, sixteen of those that escaped, and the remaining eight went in the ship Leonidas to Mobile. The names of those who perished can be seen at the office of the Spanish Consul.

Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Chase for his humane conduct in taking off Cat Key Island the surviving sufferers of the Argonauta. Those saved had subsisted 43 hours without food or nourishment of any kind.

Eight of the abovenamed crew were kindly taken on board the ship Leonidas, Captain Akerman, bound to Mobile, who generously followed the example of humanity set by Capt. George Chase of the ship Arab.—*Courier*.

COLORADO GRAPES, for Evening Dresses—

50 pieces, at 37 1-2 cents per yard.

Jan. 26. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber is authorized to sell 2,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis, well grown and of mature wood. Those wishing to purchase should apply early.

FLORODARDO HOWARD.

Jan. 26. Near 7 buildings.

WE have just received—1050 yards Mouselines de Laines, fresh goods, and entirely new patterns, at 84 to 88 a pattern.

Jan. 19. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

WIDE BOMBASINS, BLUE BLACK AND JET-BLACK.—10 pieces French Bombasins 10 "do. Jet black "do.

Jan. 19. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a valuable farm, ten miles from this city, in Prince George's county. It contains about 176 acres of land, about 30 acres in wood, and 25 in meadow. It also contains a fine young orchard of choice fruit, a comfortable dwelling, and out-houses. The soil would be well adapted to the growth of the Morus Multicaulis. To a company of persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk it affords a fine opportunity. The subscriber would take a portion of stock if such a company can be formed immediately, and will purchase the farm. It is now unoccupied, and consequently possession can be had at once. The situation is as pleasant and healthy as any in this part of the country. Inquire of GUYSSER WARD, at the lumber yard on 12th street, near the canal, where building materials may be had at fair prices.

Jan. 19.—31.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Three doors east of the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

R. W. & G. BROOKE, successors to R. Brooke & Son, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and the public generally that they have a large and general assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES on hand. They receive weekly, from Philadelphia, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the latest style and most superior workmanship. They also have Men's, Boys', and Children's coarse Boots and Bagnos in great variety. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. To the Ladies they would remark that their stock of American and English Kid and Morocco Slippers is not to be surpassed by any in the city.

Jan. 5.

SHEETINGS AND DIAPERS.—We have lately received—50 pieces 6-4, 8-4, and 12 Sheetings. 25 "do. Diapers, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4.

The above will be sold low.

Jan. 12. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

A CARD.—ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, (of the late firm of T. C. & Thompson,) begs leave to announce to his old customers and the Public his preparation and ability to serve them, as formerly, with all articles in his line, of the most superior quality.

Nov. 30.—61.

WILLIAM BELL, Gentl men's Coat dresser and Dyer, has resumed his business, in person, in the City of Washington, and removed to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Third Street. Grateful for past favors during five years, he respectfully solicits a continuance from members of Congress, and citizens generally; and if punctuality and diligence to business, combined with his superior method of renovating gentlemen's garments, can secure their custom, nothing shall be wanting on his part.

N. B.—He would inform the Public that he has no connexion whatever with his former establishment, although his sign is still there.

Jan. 12.—31.

BEDFORD MINERAL WATER, carbonated and bottled at the Spring.—A supply of this celebrated mineral water always on hand and for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle, at Todd's Drug Store, where the water, in its natural state, can also be had in barrels, half barrels, or by the gallon.

Jan. 12

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!—The Subscribers are now receiving the Wood by the way of the railroad which they advertised about a month ago, price \$5.50 delivered.

We ask our friends and former punctual customers to give us a call.

Jan. 17—

P. M. PEARSON & CO.

FRENCH WOOLEN BLANKETS.—We have to day received expressly for family use, 20 pairs 11-4 heavy blankets 50 do 12-4 "do 52 do 13-4 "do 25 do 14-4 "do

Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, trimme and plain. We have to-day opened—200 doz. handkerchiefs, assorted.

Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GEORGE SWEENEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.

July 25.

BIRDSEYE DIAPERS.—Opened to-day—100 pieces of birdseye diapers of very fine quality.

Dec. 8.—31. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NOTICE.—J. H. RITTER, Dentist and Manufacturer of Incurable Teeth, returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, and their vicinities, and the members of Congress, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and the flattering testimonials of many whom he has operated on since living in this city. He now takes the liberty of informing them that he is ready to perform the most difficult cases of Dental and Mechanical Surgery, in a style inferior to none. They may rely on him that there shall be nothing wanting on his part as to comfort and convenience to all those that will please to give him a call. In many cases he dispenses with hooks or springs. He will insert from one to a full set of artificial gums, when requisite; and those entire sets of teeth are worn with great ease and satisfaction, answering every purpose of mastication; at one curing all impediments of speech, and withal ornamental, in filling up the languid look of countenance.

Mr. R. feels confident the teeth (being his own manufacture) possess every requisite quality in color, size, and shape; at once making it impossible for the most minute observer to distinguish them from the natural teeth, when properly inserted. Children and young persons' teeth regulated with the least possible pain.

He wishes Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine for themselves. Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, (north of 4th) west of Dr. Guntou's Drug Store.

Dec. 22—